



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/837,767	04/18/2001	Franc J. Camara	205717	8947

23460 7590 11/17/2003

LEYDIG VOIT & MAYER, LTD
TWO PRUDENTIAL PLAZA, SUITE 4900
180 NORTH STETSON AVENUE
CHICAGO, IL 60601-6780

EXAMINER

ROSWELL, MICHAEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2173

2

DATE MAILED: 11/17/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/837,767

Applicant(s)

CAMARA ET AL.

Examiner

Michael Roswell

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 April 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1-22, 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
3. In regards to claims 1, 9, and 17, the claim language reads indefinitely due to the use of the phrase "in such a way as to give a user the impression". Such terms are viewed as being abstract or relative. As a result, relevant dependant claims are also rejected (claims 2-8, 10-16, 18-22, 26, and 28).
4. In regards to claim 27, the claim language reads indefinitely due to the use of the phrase "in such a way as to appear to a user".
5. Claim 1 recites the limitation "the image" in line 4. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
6. Claim 22 recites the limitation "the loaded plug-in module" in line 20. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. The Examiner will further interpret claim 22 as being dependent on claim 21.
7. Claim 26 recites the limitation "the system of claim 22" in line 13. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. The Examiner will further interpret claim 26 as being dependent on claim 23.

Art Unit: 2173

8. Claim 28 recites the limitation "the computer-readable medium of claim 22" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. The Examiner will further interpret claim 28 as being dependent on claim 23.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

10. Claims 1-5, 9-11, 14, 23, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dwyer et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,706,457).
11. In regards to claim 1, Dwyer's Figure 1 illustrates a computer (item 11) in communication with an imaging device (item 25). Dwyer goes on to state his invention as "an image display system that provides for multiple source acquisition and multiple destination distribution of image and document data" (Column 1, Lines 7-9). Dwyer states, "the present invention receives image data via a modem, magneto-optical disk, digital camera, or digital audio tape" (Column 1, Lines 65-66). Dwyer's invention further transfers the image data from the source to the destination by "automatically archiving or printing the files" (Column 4, Lines 29-30). By automatically archiving or printing the

Art Unit: 2173

files, Dwyer thereby gives a user the impression of direct transfer of the image from the source to the destination.

12. In regards to claim 2, Dwyer describes that, "the image display system integrates a variety of commercial software packages" (Column 3, Lines 3-4). It is inherent that the instructions for performing the method of Dwyer are stored in at least one of the memory devices in computer **11** (Dwyer, Figure 1).

13. In regards to claim 3, Dwyer states, "the image editor **32b** is run **162** to create an album **38** of the images" (Column 8, Lines 32-33). Then, "the operator is prompted **174** to determine if the selected album **38** is to be removed from the hard disk drive **5** to the removable disk" (Column 8, Lines 47-49). Therefore, Dwyer's invention stores the image on the computer's hard disk before transfer to a destination.

14. In regards to claim 4, Dwyer discloses, "the operator is prompted **203** to select a printer" (Column 9, Lines 27-28) before "the image is then printed" (Column 9, Line 33). Therefore Dwyer's invention receives a selected destination from the user and then transfers the image to the destination.

15. In regards to claim 5, Dwyer states, "The present invention also archives and distributes image and document data to multiple destinations, including magneto-optical or other storage devices and laser or photographic quality continuous tone printers"

Art Unit: 2173

(Column 1, Lines 48-52). Which includes Applicant's claimed printer.

16. In regards to claims 9 and 23, Dwyer's Figure 1 illustrates a computer (item 11) in communication with an imaging device (item 25). Dwyer goes on to state his invention as "an image display system that provides for multiple source acquisition and multiple destination distribution of image and document data" (Column 1, Lines 7-9). Dwyer states, "the present invention receives image data via a modem, magneto-optical disk, digital camera, or digital audio tape" (Column 1, Lines 65-66). Dwyer's invention further transfers the image data from the source to the destination by "automatically archiving or printing the files" (Column 4, Lines 29-30), and thus sends the image to an external destination, the printer. Dwyer discloses, "the operator is prompted **203** to select a printer" (Column 9, Lines 27-28) before "the image is then printed" (Column 9, Line 33). Therefore Dwyer's invention receives a selected destination from the user and then transfers the image to the destination. Dwyer states, "the image editor **32b** is run **162** to create an album **38** of the images" (Column 8, Lines 32-33). Then, "the operator is prompted **174** to determine if the selected album **38** is to be removed from the hard disk drive **5** to the removable disk" (Column 8, Lines 47-49). Therefore, Dwyer's invention stores the image on the computer's hard disk, a computer-readable medium, before transfer to a destination. Furthermore, Dwyer states "the image display system integrates a variety of commercial software packages" (Column 3, Lines 3-4) that are used in the transfer of the images; as shown in Figure 1, Item 32a, much like Applicant's claimed image helper program module of claim 23. By automatically archiving or

Art Unit: 2173

printing the files, Dwyer thereby gives a user the impression of direct transfer of the image from the source to the destination.

17. In regards to claim 10, Dwyer describes that, "the image display system integrates a variety of commercial software packages" (Column 3, Lines 3-4). It is inherent that the instructions for performing the method of Dwyer are stored in at least one of the memory devices in computer 11 (Dwyer, Figure 1).

18. In regards to claim 11, Dwyer states, "the image editor 32b is run 162 to create an album 38 of the images" (Column 8, Lines 32-33). Then, "the operator is prompted 174 to determine if the selected album 38 is to be removed from the hard disk drive 5 to the removable disk" (Column 8, Lines 47-49). Therefore, Dwyer's invention stores the image on the computer's hard disk before transfer to a destination.

19. In regards to claim 14, Dwyer states, "The present invention also archives and distributes image and document data to multiple destinations, including magneto-optical or other storage devices and laser or photographic quality continuous tone printers" (Column 1, Lines 48-52). Which includes Applicant's claimed printer.

20. In regards to claim 28, Dwyer discloses a system similar to Applicant's claim 23 (¶ 16). Dwyer further discloses an "image editor" that "is used to copy contents of the disk to the hard disk" and "acquire an image from the disk [the source device disk]"

Art Unit: 2173

(Figure 3, Items 55 and 60). Dwyer also states "the macro then launches **55** the image editor **32b** which is used to copy the contents of the magneto-optical disk to the desktop **17**" (Columns 5, 6, Lines 67, 1-2), the macro being stored on computer **11** (Figure 1). This is similar to Applicant's claim 28, wherein a still-image processing layer facilitates the transfer of the image from the imaging source device to the destination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

21. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

22. Claims 6, 12, and 15 are rejected. Dwyer discloses, "the present invention also archives and distributes image and document data to multiple destinations, including magneto-optical or other storage devices..." (Column 1, Lines 48-51), without explicitly stating the use of CD-write devices. Storage devices are well-known in the art to include: non-removable devices such as hard disks, and removable devices such as floppy disks, ZIP disks, CD-ROM disks, and CD-R disks and CD-R disk drives. The Examiner takes Official Notice of this teaching. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention with the teachings of Dwyer to obtain an image transfer method wherein the destination is a CD-write device. The

Art Unit: 2173

motivation to do so is given by Dwyer in the above disclosure.

23. Claims 7, 8, 13, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dwyer et al and Davis et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,937,160).

24. In regards to claims 7, 8, 13, and 16, Dwyer discloses as method similar to claim 1, where Dwyer's Figure 1 illustrates a computer (item 11) in communication with an imaging device (item 25). Dwyer goes on to state his invention as "an image display system that provides for multiple source acquisition and multiple destination distribution of image and document data" (Column 1, Lines 7-9). Dwyer states, "the present invention receives image data via a modem, magneto-optical disk, digital camera, or digital audio tape" (Column 1, Lines 65-66). Dwyer's invention further transfers the image data from the source to the destination by "automatically archiving or printing the files" (Column 4, Lines 29-30).

25. However, Dwyer fails to disclose the use of a web site or an e-mail recipient as the destination for the image transfer.

26. Davis discloses a method of transfer wherein the invention "integrates the desired changes into the appropriate Web page. The delivery of these instructions and revised content information is performed via a specially configured e-mail document delivered to a server using standard e-mail utilities" (Column 2, Lines 65-67 and Column 3, Lines 1-2).

Art Unit: 2173

27. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Dwyer and Davis to obtain an image transfer method wherein the destination is a web page or an e-mail recipient.

28. Further motivation being given by Davis, who states, "when uploading attachments to e-mail messages, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, only files of a pre-determined type (e.g., files having the suffixes GIF, JPG, WAV, MID) are accepted by the server" (Column 4, Lines 9-13). Because the GIF and JPG file types are image types, Davis teaches an image transfer method wherein the destination is an e-mail recipient or a web page.

29. Claims 17, 18, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dwyer et al and MacNaughton et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,796,393).

30. In regards to claims 17, 18, 19, and 20, Dwyer's Figure 1 illustrates a computer (item 11) in communication with an imaging device (item 25). Dwyer goes on to state his invention as "an image display system that provides for multiple source acquisition and multiple destination distribution of image and document data" (Column 1, Lines 7-9). Dwyer states, "the present invention receives image data via a modem, magneto-optical disk, digital camera, or digital audio tape" (Column 1, Lines 65-66). Dwyer's invention further transfers the image data from the source to the destination by "automatically archiving or printing the files" (Column 4, Lines 29-30), and thus sends the image to an external destination, the printer. Dwyer discloses, "the operator is prompted 203 to select a printer" (Column 9, Lines 27-28) before "the image is then

Art Unit: 2173

printed" (Column 9, Line 33). Therefore Dwyer's invention receives a selected destination from the user and then transfers the image to the destination. Dwyer states, "the image editor **32b** is run **162** to create an album **38** of the images" (Column 8, Lines 32-33). Then, "the operator is prompted **174** to determine if the selected album **38** is to be removed from the hard disk drive **5** to the removable disk" (Column 8, Lines 47-49). Therefore, Dwyer's invention stores the image on the computer's hard disk, a computer-readable medium, before transfer to a destination. By automatically archiving or printing the files, Dwyer thereby gives a user the impression of direct transfer of the image from the source to the destination.

31. Dwyer also teaches the inclusion of a computer-readable medium presented in claim 17, "the image display system integrates a variety of commercial software packages" (Column 3, Lines 3-4). It is well known in the art that software is stored on a computer-readable medium, and on that medium are computer-executable instructions.

32. Furthermore, Dwyer teaches a method for image transfer wherein the image source device is a digital camera and wherein the image source device is a scanner, "the present invention provides for reception of digitized images via modem from a remote location, and the input of images from local sources including digital cameras and 35 millimeter digitizing camera data backs, an optical scanner, and digitized images previously stored on magneto-optical disk or digital audio tape" (Column 1, Lines 43-48).

33. However, Dwyer does not disclose the inclusion of an on-line web community as the eventual destination for the image files.

Art Unit: 2173

34. MacNaughton's Abstract teaches "a system and method are disclosed for integrating an on-line service community with a foreign service such as the Internet World Wide Web."

35. Therefore, by combining the teachings of Dwyer's image transfer method and those of MacNaughton's integration of an on-line community with a foreign service, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to obtain an image transfer system with the destination being an on-line community similar to Applicant's claimed invention.

36. Motivation for such a combination is given by Dwyer, who discloses "an image display system that provides for multiple source acquisition and multiple destination distribution" (Column 1, Lines 6-8) and MacNaughton, who includes a forum library that "serves as a storage area for documents, graphics, and other information that may be browsed, searched, or downloaded" (Column 1, Lines 41-43).

37. Claims 21, 22, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dwyer et al, MacNaughton et al, and Slik et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,809,145).

38. In regards to claims 21 and 22, Dwyer and MacNaughton combine to teach a method similar to Applicant's claim 17 (¶ 29-36).

39. However, Dwyer and MacNaughton do not teach the inclusion of a plug-in module into a method for image transfer to an on-line web community.

Art Unit: 2173

40. Slik et al recite in the Abstract "a system for distributing digital data among a plurality of customers is provided, which comprises a modular software architecture."

Slik further recites how the modules "allow for the storage and retrieval of datasets from a variety of storage locations, such as portable storage devices at customer computers and shared memory devices accessible via communication networks."

41. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to include the teachings of Dwyer, MacNaughton, and Slik to obtain a method of image transfer wherein the method includes plug-in modules adapted to transfer images to a plurality of destinations, including an on-line web community.

42. Motivation is given by Slik, who states "in accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention, the kernel comprises at least one requester module for maintaining the storage location of the datasets transparently with respect to the plurality of kernel modules. The datasets can be stored in a plurality of different storage locations, such as a network server, a database server, a web site server, a portable storage device, as well as on the hard drive of the customer computer" (Column 4, Lines 16-23). Further motivation is given by Slik, who states, "the kernel 52 also comprises a kernel loader 62 which operates in conjunction with the dispatcher 60 to dynamically load and unload module code and data" (Column 9, Lines 39-41).

43. Claims 24-27, 29, 30, 31, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dwyer et al and Slik et al.

Art Unit: 2173

44. In regards to claims 24, 25, and 26, Dwyer has been shown to disclose a system for image transfer similar to Applicant's claim 23 (¶ 16).

45. However, Dwyer does not teach the inclusion of a plug-in module with the functionality of Applicant's claims 24, 25, and 26.

46. Slik et al disclose the use of plug-in modules, wherein the module is adapted to the transfer of the image, communicates through a standard application programming interface, and includes a plurality of modules.

47. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Dwyer and Slik to obtain an image transfer system that includes one or a plurality of plug-in modules designed to facilitate image transfer.

48. Motivation for such a combination is given by Slik, who states, "in accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention, the kernel comprises at least one requester module for maintaining the storage location of the datasets transparently with respect to the plurality of kernel modules. The datasets can be stored in a plurality of different storage locations, such as a network server, a database server, a web site server, a portable storage device, as well as on the hard drive of the customer computer" (Column 4, Lines 16-23). Furthermore, the interface for communication is shown in Slik's Figures 6 and 7. Further motivation is given by Slik, who states, "the kernel 52 also comprises a kernel loader 62 which operates in conjunction with the dispatcher 60 to dynamically load and unload module code and data" (Column 9, Lines

39-41).

49. In regards to claim 27, Dwyer has been shown to disclose a system for image transfer similar to Applicant's claim 23 (¶ 16).

50. However, Dwyer does not teach the inclusion of a plug-in module with the functionality of Applicant's claim 27.

51. Slik et al disclose the use of plug-in modules, wherein the module is adapted to the transfer of the image and communicates through a programming interface.

52. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Dwyer and Slik to obtain an image transfer system on a computer-readable medium that includes the use of plug-in modules to facilitate the transfer of the image from the source to the destination.

53. Motivation for such a combination is given by Slik, who states, "in accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention, the kernel comprises at least one requester module for maintaining the storage location of the datasets transparently with respect to the plurality of kernel modules. The datasets can be stored in a plurality of different storage locations, such as a network server, a database server, a web site server, a portable storage device, as well as on the hard drive of the customer computer" (Column 4, Lines 16-23). Thus, Slik discloses a module similar to Dwyer's image editor (Figure 2, Item **32b**) adapted to transfer the image from the source device to the destination. Furthermore, the interface for communication is shown in Slik's Figures 6 and 7. Further motivation is given by Slik, who states, "the kernel 52 also

Art Unit: 2173

comprises a kernel loader 62 which operates in conjunction with the dispatcher 60 to dynamically load and unload module code and data" (Column 9, Lines 39-41).

54. In regards to claims 29, 30, 31, and 32, Dwyer has been shown to teach a method for transferring and image from a source device to a destination (¶ 11), wherein the image is stored on the computer's hard drive before transfer (¶18), the destination is a printer (¶ 19), and the destination is a CD-write device (¶ 22).

55. However, Dwyer does not disclose the inclusion of plug-in modules into such a method.

56. Slik et al have been shown to include plug-in modules adapted to the transfer of image data (¶ 38-42).

57. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Dwyer and Slik to obtain an image transfer system that includes a plug-in module designed to facilitate image transfer.

58. Motivation for such a combination is given by Slik, who states, "in accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention, the kernel comprises at least one requester module for maintaining the storage location of the datasets transparently with respect to the plurality of kernel modules. The datasets can be stored in a plurality of different storage locations, such as a network server, a database server, a web site server, a portable storage device, as well as on the hard drive of the customer computer" (Column 4, Lines 16-23). Thus, Slik discloses a module similar to Dwyer's image editor (Figure 2, Item **32b**), adapted to transfer the image from the source device

Art Unit: 2173

to the destination.

59. Claims 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dwyer et al, Slik et al, and Davis et al.

60. Dwyer and Slik have been shown to teach a computer implemented method for transferring an image from a source device to a destination wherein the method include the use of plug-ins to facilitate such a transfer (§ 54-58).

61. However, Dwyer and Slik do not teach the inclusion of a web site or an e-mail recipient as a destination.

62. Davis has been shown to teach the use of a web site or an e-mail recipient as a destination (§ 24-28).

63. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teachings of Dwyer, Slik, and Davis to obtain an image transfer method utilizing plug-ins wherein the destination is either a web site or an e-mail recipient.

64. Motivation to do so is given by Davis, wherein the invention "integrates the desired changes into the appropriate Web page. The delivery of these instructions and revised content information is performed via a specially configured e-mail document delivered to a server using standard e-mail utilities" (Column 2, Lines 65-67 and Column 3, Lines 1-2) and who states, "when uploading attachments to e-mail messages, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, only files of a pre-determined

Art Unit: 2173

type (e.g., files having the suffixes GIF, JPG, WAV, MID) are accepted by the server" (Column 4, Lines 9-13). Because the GIF and JPG file types are image types, Davis teaches an image transfer method wherein the destination is an e-mail recipient or a web page.

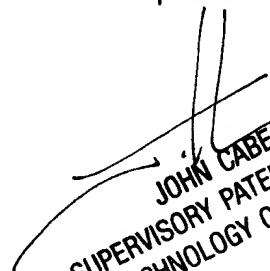
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is 703-305-5914. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on 703-308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-5484.

Michael Roswell
October 31, 2003


JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2101